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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/991,389	11/21/2001	Stuart Ozer	14531.151	5411

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WORKMAN NYDEGGER/MICROSOFT  
1000 EAGLE GATE TOWER  
60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE  
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111

EXAMINER

SANTOS, PATRICK J D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2161

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/991,389

Applicant(s)

OZER ET AL.

Examiner

Patrick J Santos

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 and 49-65 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 and 49-65 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action due to Request for Continuing Examination is noted. Therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-9, 11-18, 52-54, 58-63 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,721,827 issued to Logan et al. (hereafter Logan '827) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0128904 by Carruthers et al., filed, Jan. 23, 2001, (hereafter Carruthers '01).

**Claims 1 and 11:**

Regarding Claims 1 and 11 Logan '827 discloses: a method and a computer program product comprising one or more computer readable media having computer-executable instructions for implementing said method, for delivering advertisement content to a view according to an advertising plan that is executed in a system that includes at least one processor

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configured to display advertisements to a viewer (Logan '827: Abstract, col. 4, lns. 14-27; col. 2, ln. 67 to col. 3, ln. 18), the method comprising the acts of:

- receiving, at a control module, for each advertisement, a schedule defining a particular period of time (Logan '827: col. 2, lns. 22-24 – note actual proposed listening schedule) during which the advertisement should be displayed, a location for the display of the advertisement (Logan '827: col. 2, lns. 10-15; col. 5, lns. 20-49; col. 24, lns. 1-4 – additionally note that a download processing, mechanism, Fig 1., Item 151, reads on a control module), an indicator of the advertisement type (Logan '827: col. 24, lns. 20-27 – note Subject Type reads on Advertisement Type), and a weight for the advertisement (Logan '827: col. 25, lns. 15-20; col. 25, lns. 26-45);
- generating a data file defining, for each advertisement, the advertising type, weight, location, and schedule for display of the advertisement content for the advertisement (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 37-49; col. 2, lns. 10-23; col. 24, lns. 1-15); and
- upon retrieving the advertisement content for the advertisement, delivering the advertisement content and the data file to at least one receiver module configured to display the advertisement content of the advertisement in accordance with the data file in such a way as to satisfy the advertising impression goal (Logan '827: Fig. 1; col. 24, lns. 13-15 – In Fig. 1, note item 135 (advertising), item 151 (download processing), items 125, 127, and 129 (transmit data), and item 103 (receiver)).

However, Logan '827 does not explicitly disclose:

- that the weight is used to determine a frequency to display the advertisement during the defined period of time as defined by an advertising plan;

- wherein defining the weight comprises defining an absolute weight for each committed advertisement that corresponds to a guaranteed impression frequency for displaying each said committed advertisement during the period of time, and defining a relative weight to each flexible advertisement that corresponds to a proportional allocation of remaining advertising inventory that can be used for displaying each said flexible advertisement; or
- that the display of the advertisement is such that the advertisement is displayed according to the frequency defined by the weight within the defined period of time.

Carruthers '01 discloses a means to provide for the scheduling of advertisements to online users. Specifically, Carruthers '01 discloses:

- that the weight is used to determine a frequency to display the advertisement during the defined period of time as defined by an advertising plan (Carruthers '01: para. [0034] – note the master delivery plan and the weighting mechanism);
- wherein defining the weight comprises defining an absolute weight (Carruthers '01: para. [0068] – note a position ranking reads on an absolute weight because a ranking value is an specific value) for each committed advertisement (Carruthers '01: para. [0007] – note targeted advertising reads on committed advertising) that corresponds to a guaranteed impression frequency for displaying each said committed advertisement during the period of time, and defining a relative weight (Carruthers '01: para. [0073] – note means to determine relative importance with respect to the weightings) to each flexible advertisement (Carruthers '01: para. [0007] – note surplus advertising reads on flexible advertising) that corresponds to a proportional

allocation of remaining advertising inventory that can be used for displaying each said flexible advertisement (Carruthers '01: para. [0034] – note the master plan weights all advertisements to be displayed); or

- that the display of the advertisement is such that the advertisement is displayed according to the frequency defined by the weight within the defined period of time (Carruthers '01: para. [0034] – note the master delivery plan and the weighting mechanism and furthermore that it defines a period of time, e.g. daily).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to apply the weighting means of Carruthers '01 to the advertising server of Logan '827. The motivation to combine is suggested by Carruthers '01 which discloses: use of the Carruthers '01 weights provide the advantage of optimizing surplus (i.e. flexible) advertising, while meeting target (i.e. committed) advertising requirements (Carruthers '01: paras. [0006]-[0007]).

Claims 2, 12, 52-54, 58-60, 61-63, and 65:

Regarding Claims 2 and 12, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose all the limitations of Claim 1 and 11 (supra). Additionally, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose:

- (Claims 2 and 12) wherein receiving, for each advertisement, the schedule, the location, the advertising type and the weight comprises receiving from a planning module remote from the control module, for each advertisement, the schedule, the location, the advertising type and the weight (Logan '827: col. 9, ln. 51 to col. 10, ln. 5 – note the user, which reads on a planning module remote from the control module). Examiner notes that Applicant's planning module enables either an administrator or

- an individual (which includes a user) for providing advertisement distribution information (Specification: para. [016]).
- (Claims 52 and 58) wherein the location defines a geographically defined market where the advertisement should be displayed (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 37-49; col. 2, lns. 10-24; col. 24, lns. 1-15; col. 24, lns. 20-27; col. 25, lns. 15-20; col. 25, lns. 26-45 – note that in general, the calculation of the weight provides for input from many attributes, and any number and type of attributes are supported as per Logan '827: col. 44, lns. 33-39, including demographic information such as a geographically defined market).
  - (Claims 53 and 59) wherein schedule further defines a particular duration during which the advertisement should be displayed during the defined period of time (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 37-49; col. 2, lns. 10-24; col. 24, lns. 1-15; col. 24, lns. 20-27; col. 25, lns. 15-20; col. 25, lns. 26-45 – note that in general, the calculation of the weight provides for input from many attributes, and any number and type of attributes are supported as per Logan '827: col. 44, lns. 33-39, including the duration of an ad).
  - (Claims 54 and 60) wherein after receiving the weight at the receiver module, readjusting the weight for the advertisement based on available advertising inventory so as to implement the plan (Carruthers '01: paras. [0008] and [0033]).
  - (Claim 61) wherein the receiver module, upon identifying and selecting advertisements that are to be used for the defined period of time based at least in part on the absolute weights of committed advertisements, and upon determining that the advertising inventory is not fully utilized for the defined period of time, assigns

absolute weights to the flexible advertisement, based on the remaining advertising inventory relative to each non-committed advertisement's flexible weight as a proportion of the total flexible weight of all valid non-committed advertisements, and so as to determine when and whether to display the non-committed advertisements during the defined period of time (Carruthers '01: paras: [0007], [0043], [0054], [0068], and [0073] – note that (1) the schedule/queue determines weights for all ads, (2) uses the weights to order ads, (3) the surplus (i.e. flexible) ads are placed at the end of the queue i.e. after the target (i.e. committed) ads).

- (Claim 62) wherein the weight is also used to determine an order for displaying an advertisement (Carruthers '01: para. [0034] – note the order is based on weighting).
- (Claim 63) wherein the weight for each advertisement is defined only after first defining the advertisements as flexible and committed advertisements according to the advertising plan (Carruthers '01: para. [0007] – note that because the invention is directed to optimizing surplus advertising inventory, the user must first determine which ads are targeted (i.e. committed) advertising, and which ads are surplus (i.e. flexible) advertising).
- (Claim 65) wherein the receiver module, upon receiving the data file and advertising content deletes one or more previously stored data files and advertising content (Carruthers '01: para. [0026] – note the updating reads on replacing a previously stored data file).

Claims 3 and 13:



Regarding Claim 3, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose all the limitations of Claims 2 and 12 (supra). Additionally, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose: wherein receiving, for each advertisement, the schedule, the location, the advertising type and the weight comprises receiving continuously, periodically, or sporadically the schedule, the advertising type, and the weight from the planning module (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 20-36 – note that Logan '827 supports a wide variety of frequencies of downloading, which reads on support for continuous, periodic, and sporadic updates).

Claim 14:

Regarding Claim 14 Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose all the limitations of Claim 11 (supra). Additionally, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose: wherein the computer-executed instructions further comprise:

- program code means for defining at least one attribute from at least one of:
  - o a schedule time for the advertisement;
  - o a duration of the advertisement;
  - o a time zone shift of the advertisement;
  - o an indicator of type for the advertisement schedule;
  - o a weight of the advertisement;
  - o a demographic target for the advertisement; and
  - o a display area for the advertisement (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 37-49; col. 2, lns. 10-24; col. 24, lns. 1-15; col. 24, lns. 20-27; col. 25, lns. 15-20; col. 25, lns. 26-45 – note that in general, the calculation of the weight provides for

input from many attributes, and any number and type of attributes are supported as per Logan '827: col. 44, lns. 33-39); and

- program code means for storing the at least one attribute (Logan '827: col. 6, ln. 65 to col. 7, ln. 3; col. 7, lns. 22-25).

Claim 4, 6-7, 9, 16, and 18:

Regarding Claims 4, 6-7, 9, 16, and 18, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 14 (supra). Additionally, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose:

- (Claim 4) the act of generating the data file comprises the acts of:
  - o defining at least one attribute from at least one of:
    - a schedule time for the advertisement;
    - a display area for the advertisement;
    - a duration of the advertisement;
    - a time zone shift for the advertisement schedule time;
    - an indicator of type of the advertisement;
    - a weight of the advertisement; and
    - a demographic target of the advertisement; (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 37-49; col. 2, lns. 10-24; col. 24, lns. 1-15; col. 24, lns. 20-27; col. 25, lns. 15-20; col. 25, lns. 26-45 – note that in general, the calculation of the weight provides for input from many attributes, and any number and type of attributes are supported as per Logan '827: col. 44, lns. 33-39) and

- storing the at least one attribute at the receiver module (Logan '827: col. 6, ln. 65 to col. 7, ln. 3; col. 7, lns. 22-25).
- (Claims 5 and 15) wherein delivering the advertisement content and the data file comprises:
  - identifying a time when the advertisement content is to be displayed to the viewer (Logan '827: col. 7, lns. 22-45 – note that by virtue of placement of data in the sequence of the Program Sequence File, a time to play is specified (although the viewer may override));
  - identifying a rule stored at the control module, the rule defining when to deliver the advertisement content and the data file (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 24-27); and
  - based upon the time and the rule, delivering the advertisement content and the data file to the at least one receiver module (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 20-46).
- (Claims 6 and 16) delivering the advertisement content and the data file comprises delivering the advertisement content and the data file to the at least one receiver module (Logan '827: col. 6, ln. 65 to col. 7, ln. 3; col. 7, lns. 22-25).
- (Claim 7) an individual scheduling the advertisement content defines the advertising impression goal used to define the advertising weight (Logan '827: col. 9, ln. 51 to col. 10, ln. 5; col. 25, lns. 26-45 – note the ChargeLevel parameter reads on an impression goal).
- (Claims 9 and 18) further comprising receiving historical data from the at least one receiver module, the historical data defining the viewing activities of the viewer at the

at least one receiver module (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 50-67; col. 7, lns. 40-45; col. 5, lns. 7-19).

Claims 8 and 17:

Regarding Claims 8 and 17, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 14 (supra). Additionally, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose use of an advertising type (Logan '827: col. 24, lns. 20-27 – note Subject Type reads on Advertisement Type). However, Logan '827 does not explicitly disclose: wherein the advertising type defines whether the advertising weight is an absolute weight or a relative weight. Furthermore, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose: an advertising weight is an absolute weight or a relative weight (Carruthers '01: paras. [0068] and [0073]).

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (hereafter AAPA).

Claim 10:

Regarding Claim 10, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination discloses all the limitations of Claim 1 (supra). Additionally, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose use of an advertising type (Logan '827: col. 24, lns. 20-27 – note Subject Type reads on Advertisement Type). Furthermore, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose the ability to display advertisements in a committed fashion and a flexible fashion (Logan '827: col. 25, lns. 37-40 – note the distinction between advertising that is prioritized and put into the program schedule, versus advertising that is inserted as filler in order to match the ChargeLevel

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proportion). However, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination do not explicitly disclose: wherein the advertising type defines the advertisement as either a committed advertisement or a flexible advertisement.

AAPA discloses committed advertisement and flexible advertisement (Specification: para. [09]).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to substitute the advertising type of Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination, which is set as subject type, to an indication of the committed and flexible types as set forth in AAPA. The motivation to combine is suggested by Logan '827 which discloses the advantage of being able to fully fill a program schedule with different priorities of advertising, which would be optimized with an indicator of committed vs. flexible advertising (Logan '827: col. 25, lns. 40-45).

5. Claims 49, 55, and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,999,912 issued to Wodarz et al. (hereafter Wodarz '912).

Claims 49 and 55:

Regarding Claims 49 and 55, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 11 (supra). However, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination do not explicitly disclose: wherein the location defines a particular location on a screen of displayed video where the advertisement should be rendered.

Wodarz '912 discloses wherein the location defines a particular location on a screen of displayed video where the advertisement should be rendered (Wodarz '912: col. 1, lns. 40-42; col. 4, lns. 16-20; Figs. 1a and 1b).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to apply the ad tags of Wodarz '912 to the Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 combination. The motivation to combine is suggested by Wodarz '912 which discloses that the ad tags of Wodarz '912 automate the placement of ads on a display such as that of the advertising system of Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 combination, thus saving time and money (Wodarz '912: col. 1, lns. 24-32). Further note that the application of Wodarz '912 is a natural optimization of an advertising server that optimizes estimates of user screen availability, such as that of Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 (Carruthers '01: paras. [0023]-[0028]).

Claim 64:

Regarding Claim 64, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose all the limitations of Claim 1 (supra). Additionally, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination disclose: wherein generating the data file includes defining a duration, and a scheduled display time for which the advertisement should be displayed (Logan '827: col. 5, lns. 37-49; col. 2, lns. 10-24; col. 24, lns. 1-15; col. 24, lns. 20-27; col. 25, lns. 15-20; col. 25, lns. 26-45 – note that in general, the calculation of the weight provides for input from many attributes, and any number and type of attributes are supported as per Logan '827: col. 44, lns. 33-39, including the duration of an ad; also Carruthers '01: see Claim 63 – note that the scheduling supports identifying a specified time period). However, Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in combination do not explicitly disclose: a display area.

Wodarz '912 discloses: a display area (Wodarz '912: col. 1, lns. 40-42; col. 4, lns. 16-20; Figs. 1a and 1b).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to apply the ad tags of Wodarz '912 to the Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 combination. The motivation to combine is on the same basis as Claim 49 (supra).

6. Claims 50 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan '827, Carruthers '01 in view of Wodarz '912, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,813,775 as issued to Finseth et al. (hereafter Finseth '775).

Claims 50 and 56:

Examiner notes that the Logan '827, Carruthers '01, and Wodarz '912 as described and combined in Claims 49 and 55 (supra), implement HTML targets (Wodarz '912: col. 1, lns. 35-52). However, Logan '827, Carruthers '01, and Wodarz '912 in combination does not explicitly disclose that the HTML target is an EPG.

Finseth '775 discloses an EPG that is an HTML target (Finseth '775: col. 5, lns. 56-62).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to further combine the EPG of Finseth '775 to the Logan '827, Carruthers '01 and Wodarz '912 combination. The motivation to combine is suggested by Finseth '775 which discloses the advantage of providing conditional content such as advertisements such as those of the Logan '827, Carruthers '01 and Wodarz '912 combination, via television broadcast systems (Finseth '775: col. 2, lns. 3-11; col. 1, lns. 51-54).

7. Claims 51 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan '827 and Carruthers '01 in view of Wodarz '912, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,012,984 as issued to Roseman. (hereafter Roseman '984).

Claims 50 and 56:

Examiner notes that the Logan '827, Carruthers '01, and Wodarz '912 as described and combined in Claims 49 and 55 (supra), implement HTML targets (Wodarz '912: col. 1, lns. 35-52). However, Logan '827, Carruthers '01, and Wodarz '912 in combination does not explicitly disclose that the HTML target is a game.

Roseman '984 discloses a game that is an HTML target (Roseman '984: col. 10, lns. 36-41; Fig. 3).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to further combine the game of Roseman '984 to the Logan '827, Carruthers '01, and Wodarz '912 combination. The motivation to combine is suggested by Roseman '984 which discloses added ability of providing advertising such as those of the Logan '827, Carruthers '01, and Wodarz '912 combination, onto a game environment (Roseman '984: col. 9, lns. 65-67).

***Response to Arguments***

8. Examiner notes Applicant's amendments and arguments addressing the relationship of absolute and relative weights to committed and flexible advertisements. Upon Request for Continued Examination, Examiner executed a new search which yielded the Carruthers '01 reference which addresses these amendments and arguments. Specifically:



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- “targeted inventory” (Carruthers ’01: para. [0007]) corresponds to “committed advertising” (Applicant);
- “surplus inventory” (Carruthers ’01: para. [0007]) corresponds to “flexible advertising” (Applicant);
- “selective content delivery schedules” (Carruthers ’01: para. [0007]) corresponds to “data file” (Applicant);
- “average individual ordered list position” (Carruthers ’01: para. [0068]) corresponds to “absolute weight” (Applicant).
- “numerical analysis methods to derive the relative importance of each piece of content ... this value is a differentiable function with respect to weighings” (Carruthers ’01: para. [0073]) corresponds to “relative weight” (Applicant).

Based on the foregoing mapping, Carruthers ’01 has been integrated in this office action.

### ***Conclusion***

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patrick J Santos whose telephone number is 571-272-4028. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, Safet Metjahic can be reached on 571-272-4023. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Patrick J.D. Santos  
May 27, 2005

  
**FRANTZ COBY**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**